## WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1867.

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Edward S. Hough, collector, &c., Alexandria, Virginia, reappointed. Walter N. Haldeman, surveyor, &c., Louisville,

Kentucky, vice Samuel S. English, removed.

Dr. G. Parmenter, inspector of drugs and medici at Boston, in place of Dr. Smith, removed.

THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD. Ever since so large a portion of the New World emancipated itself from the thraldom of the Old, a junior partner has been introduced into the great firm of nations. There have been two sublunary worlds, the Old and the New, in many respects radically distinguished from each other. One is past its prime, the other not yet arrived at, but rapidly approaching to maturity. They differ widely in other respects-in their geographical position; their climate, soil, and productions; in their social organization; their political institutions; and in the great fundamental principles of their government. In short, there exist so many diversities, so many broad distinctions, so many clashing interests between the New and the Old World, that it cannot reasonably be anticipated that any cordial co-operation will exist between them in future without some material modifications of that system of international law which has hitherto regulated the intercourse of European nations. Something must be conceded to the new and growing interests of a people who are fast spreading over a vast continent, and the period is probably not far distant when its inhabitants will claim to have a voice in the adoption of a code of international law-most especially a maritime international law-by which the rights of belligerents and neutrals are to be regulated in future.

Whatever it may be in theory, it is pretty notorious that in practice the law of nations has been prescribed and enforced by those who had the power to impose it on those who were incapable of resistance. The present system is exclusively a European system. Africa, being in a state of barbarism, had no pretensions to be consulted; Asia, having in later times become little better than a vassal of Europe, has been coerced into acquiescence by force and intimidation, or by intrigue and diplomacy; and America, having until recently been in a state of colonial dependence, had neither voice nor influence in framing that code by which the intercourse of independent nations is to be regulated.

Heretofore the law of nations, most especially the maritime law, has been virtually nothing more than the dictation of that power which was strong enough to enforce submission. Ever since Great Britain, by a succession of struggles with Holland, Spain, and France, acquired a decided ascendency on the ocean, maritime international law has been little else than the exercise of her own will directed to the furtherance of her own interests. Having triumphed over all her rivals in succession, she became the great arbiter of the rights of nations on the high seas, both belligerent and neutral, and has ever since usurped the privilege of dictating the limits in which they were to be exercised. Since that period maritime international law has been nothing but the right of the strongest. The right of search and paper blockades has been enforced in opposition to the armed neutrality of the northern nations of Europe, and the uniform protests of the United States, which, though originally not parties to this code, have been the principal victims of its practical injustice. Without recognising its principles or its practice, they have, in every European war in which Great Britain was a party, been perpetually placed in a predicament where they were either obliged to submit to insult, outrage, and wrong, or driven to the alternative of taking up arms to resist or avenge them. This has been their position from the first moment of their independent existence. With every disposition and every motive to preserve peace with all the world, and with a settled policy of intervention in the affairs of Europe, they hav either been compelled to bear all the evils of war, or forced into a war as the lesser evil.

Justice to themselves, as well as a due regard to their peace, their interests, and their honor, requires that they should use that influence which is now gradually forcing itself on the attention of Europe to procure some modification of maritime international law, which shall place them out of reach of the quarrels of European nations, and leave them at liberty to enjoy the fruits of their neutrality without the interference of bullying belligerents, or the dictation of a European congress.

To minds accustomed to trace those great universal causes that baffie all the efforts of men to direct or control them, and which ultimately decide the fate of nations through their inevitable consequences, it must be evident that the occupation of a new world by a race of men equal to those of Europe in all the substantial elements of civilization; in possession of all the arts and sciences which facilitate material progress; free from the burdens which have been entailed on the present generation of Europe by the prodigality of their ancestors; and superior to all their cotemporaries in activity, energy, enterprise, and intelligence-it must be evident, we say, that such a people must make their mark on the world, and exercise an influence on its destinies that will be felt, if not acknowledged. It is scarcely to be anticipated that a nation so circumstanced, the moment it became conscious of its position, will continue tamely to acquiesce in a system of maritime law bearing so hard upon it without some material modifications.

We believe it is not assuming too much when we say that the New World constitutes a system of its own, different from and independent of that of the Old. It has nothing to do with the family quarrels of Europe for the preservation of the balance of power, or the vast projects of England in the East; nor is it, any distant power, or any combination of powers, to regulate the balance and establish an equilibrium on its own orlit, and become the centre of its own sys-

Let us, merely as a matter of speculation, take a differing in so many points, and most especially in their political organization, it is not, we think, probable they will be connected with each other, except by the tie of mutual interests—if there be any such

but that of mutual contempt or mutual rivalry. The different quarters of the globe have never been friends. That feeling is already exhibited, and daily becoming more obvious; and as one continues to advance with such rapid strides towards a gigantic maturity, while the other remains stationary in some instances and retrogrades in others, it is not, we think, likely that this feeling will be diminished. It will grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the New World; and the period is probably not far distant when the Old World will look to the New for examples, if not in coats, caps, and bonnets, at least in matters in which the prosperity and happiness of nations are much more deeply in-

Those who have lived long enough to remember the state of public feeling which prevailed in the United States for a long period after the revolution will also recollect, that though the people had become politically independent of Great Britain, their mind ntinued in a state of subserviency to her manners, habits, and opinions. Though they might be said to act, they did not think independently. They remained in a sort of mental bondage, and, setting political principles aside, continued to look abroad for examples in everything else. This was most especially the case with what is usually called the most enlightened class, which has so powerful an influence in giving the tone to public opinion. They read nothing but English books, for they had access to no others. There was then no American literature except a few masterly productions of the great men to whom the revolution had given birth; and it is one of the most remarkable features of that most remarkable event, that it was accomplished in opposition to an influence to which the people of the colonies had been in the habit of submitting for ages. The British press still continued to exercise its accustomed sway over the American mind; professors of colleges and classical teachers were imported from abroad like our broadcloths and calicoes; the decisions of English judges guided our courts of law the opinions of Lord Mansfield on the subject of slavery were our oracles; and we well remember that the dicta of the British admiralty court were quoted by American judges as authority for the canture and condemnation of our own vessels, under the

The church of the United States was in a similar ondition with the law: and for years after the revolution no clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church was considered orthodox who had not crossed the Atlantic and been ordained by an English bishop. In short, if there was any independence of thought or opinion in the United States, it was almost exclusively found among that class of people usually stignatized as the vulgar and ignorant, whose sentiments are uniformly held in contempt by those writers who consider the great mass of mankind as created for the special purpose of doing all the work, while the happy few do all the thinking for them.

These old inveterate habits are now, however, hapoily wearing away, and within our recollection a decided change, almost a revolution, has taken place There still, however, remains a pretty numerous school of devotees to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews; and the London Times has still many disciples, especially among our statesmen and legislaors, who, instead of resorting to the constitution to settle a question of internal policy, grope in the lumber garret of past ages for precedents which, if ever pased on reason and right, have now become obsolete and inapplicable, most especially in a government which has not yet degenerated into the imbecility of old age, and requires no stimulants but the energies of its youthful vigor to keep it alive. We hope and believe, however, that, in spite of these drawbacks, the mind of the people of the United States is in a apid course of emancipation from the old cobweb of colonial subserviency. We believe the time is at hand when the New World-at least that portion over which the sunshine of our free institutions is lestined to extend-will become really and essentialexamples of monarchical and despotic States to ee government, as has hitherto been but too much procession, the law.

"The disease of which Judge Adams died was small-pox, contracted on board the cars, two or three weeks since, while on his return from Mississipal and the cars of t ly independent, and, instead of applying the maxims and examples of monarchical and despotic States to the practice, lean on their own staff, and walk straight forward in the path which Providence seems to point out to them.

When the people of the United States shall have attained this last and highest stage of independence, and become masters of their own minds, what consequences may we reasonably anticipate? May we not confidently look forward to that period when the great republic of the West shall take its stand, side by side, head and head, if not foremost, with those who take upon themselves to sit in judgment and decide on the rights of the four quarters of the globe ?when we shall no longer crawl on all-fours in the track of nations, which, by following it themselves, have been led up to their necks in the mire?-when we shall steer by our own compass and be guided by our own light-house, instead of peering through the mists of distance and obscurity at some flickering farthing candle across the Atlantic? We thinkand trust it is no idle dream—that there is such a time coming, and that we may possibly live to see it. The New World cannot always condescend to be made a tool or a cat's-paw to the policy of the Old. Its momentum is too great to be controlled by the attraction or repulsion of a lesser planet, and every attempt to arrest its course within the sphere of its orbit will only accelerate its rapidity.

The reader will be pleased to bear in mind that we are alone responsible for these speculations. We are speaking for ourselves, and without the slightest reference to the present or future policy of any administration. In this instance at least we are nobody's organ but our own. Standing in this position, and committing none but ourselves, we venture to demur to the right so long exercised by Europe of giving laws to the rest of the world. It does not appear to us that any real or fancied superiority in arts, sciences, literature, or factitious refinement we think, probable it will ever recognise the right of confers a legitimate title to enforce a system of laws or policy on nations which may be comparatively deficient in all or one of those supposed advantages. this continent. The New World must revolve in This superiority may enable one nation to subjugate another by arms or intrigue, but we dissent from the doctrine that it confers a right or affords a justification for imposing on it a code of morals, laws, or passing glance at what may resultly be the future religion incompatible with its manners and habits. relations of the New and the Old World. While its soil and climate, and with its system of govern-

or to assume the prerogative of directing mankind in the pursuit of that happiness which is the end and aim of all human exertion.

On the whole, we are inclined to the belief that the people of the United States will hardly be persuaded to sacrifice their peace, their Union, their existence as a great republic, growing up under such glorious auspices, at the shrine of a new-fangled system of pretended philanthropy. We seriously doubt whether they can be wrought upon to accom modate their morals, politics, and religion to the new British system of ethics, or submit their code of international law to the revision and superintendence of a congress of European negotiators. They will neither sacrifice themselves to a dogma nor war on China to please the people of England.

IOWA ELECTION.—THE OFFICIAL CANVASS. The official canvass of the votes cast at the re ent State election in Iowa exhibits the following

atic majority, 505.

For Register of the State Land Office—Parvin, democrat, 2,722; Holmes, black republican, 32,220; democratic najority, 502.

For Commissioner of the Des Moines River Navigation—Man-ning, black republican, 32,474; Bailey, democrat, 32,159; black republican majority, 315.

There were seven counties yet to be heard from out as the secretary of State presumed that the returns from them would not unterially change the above results, the canvass was closed. The secre-

tary of State, by the way, is a black republican. Iowa last fall gave Fremont nearly 8,000 majority over Buchanan; it has now given the democracy 500

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

After alluding to the recent proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society at New York, their threats of eivil war, invitations to insurrection, &c., the Al oany Argus remarks with great force and truth :

"But the one subject that concentrates the most wrath, that draws all these denunciations into one focus, is THE that draws all these denunciations into one focus, is the constitution of the United Status.

"That is the great and mortal enemy of political abolitionsm; and the Supreme Court and the democratic party are but accessories. The Union must be dissolved.

party are but accessories. The Union must be dissolved, and the constitution be swept away, before the mad schemes of these mountebanks can be accomplished.

"Yet it must not be supposed for a moment that this medley of fanatics are alone in their extravagance and their treason. They but expound the higher law of Seward. They echo the threat of Speaker Littlejohn, to trample on the constitution, and defy the armed power of Congress to enforce its laws. They paraphrase the threats of Gen. James Watson Webb, to follow up the ballot with the bayonet to carry out the projects of black-receiblication. Men wonder w' they hear of the audacity and the

Great salt Lake, he bids defiance to the federal government. But what difference is there between the Mormon prophet and Littlejohn, or Webb, or Wendell Phillips, or their reverend associates, who, like the Rev. Brigham Young, preach the duty of crime and insurrection, 'in the name of God?' ''

## MORE VICTORIES.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, the democrats have elected all the city officers. In Lafayette, Indiana, the democracy swept everything, from mayor to constable.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR ADAMS.

The Memphis papers which came to hand this orning confirm the report published by us on Thursday last of the death of Hon. Stephen Adams. late United States senator from Mississippi. This melancholy event is thus noticed in the Memphis Bulletin of the 12th instant:

"Hon. Stephen Adams, late United States senator from fississippi, died at his residence near this city yesterday

Mississippi, died at his residence near this city yesterday morning, at five o'clock.

"Judge Adams was a native of Franklin county, in this State, but for many years past has resided in Mississippi. He represented at one time his native county in the State senate of Tennessee. In early life he removed to Mississippi, and took a prominent part in public affairs in that State. He frequently represented the county of Monroe in the State legislature, was elected to and filled the office of judge of the circuit court, and finally was made United States senator, his term of service closing with the last session of Congress. A few months since he removed to this city, and engaged in the practice of his profession—the law.

"The disease of which Judge Adams died was small-

had gone for his family. Judge Adams possessed naturally a strong and robust constitution, but for a few years past had been much enfeebled by a severe attack of paralysis. The violence of the disease of which he died, together with the enfeebled state of his health, terminated is existence in a very short time after the disorder ex-

hibited itself.
"Judge Adams was a kind and true friend, his amia "Judge Adams was a kind and true friend, his amia-bility of character nigh akin to the gentleness of woman's nature, and in all domestic relations mild and indulgent. He leaves a large family to mourn his untimely taking off, and a numerous circle of warm personal and political friends, who sympathize with them sincerely in their sad bereavement. He was, since early life, a consistent mem-ber of the Baptist church, and died a zealous communi-cant of that denomination."

THE GREAT RAILROAD EXCURSION. The following is the list of roads which have agreed

o pass, free, the holders of invitation tickets to the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad between Cincinnati and St. Louis : Bultimore & Ohio, Madison & Indianapolis, Mad River & Lake Erie.

Buffalo & Erie, Buff. Div—N. Y. and Erie Central Ohio. Chicago, Alton, & St. Louis Chicago & Rock Island, Cin., Hamilton, & Dayton, Cleveland & Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, & Cin. Cleveland & Pittsburg, Cleveland & Erie, Covington & Lexington Great Western of Canada, Great Western of Illinois,

Illinois Central

Marietta & Cincinnati, Mich. Sou. & North Ind. Michigan Central, N. Jersey R. R. & Trans. Co & Camden & Amboy, Norwich & Worcester, New Albany & Salem, New York Central, New York & Harlem, New York & Hariem, New York & Erie, Pacific R. R. of Missouri, Phila., Wilmington, & Balt., Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Ohio Pennsylvania & Pittsburg, Pennsylvania & Pittsburg, Steubenville & Indiana, Toledo, Wabash, & Western, Indianapolis & Cincinnati,
Jeffersonville,
Little Miami, Col., & Xenia,
New York & New Haven. Terre Haute, Alton, & St.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The opening ceremonies will take place in this city, where the guests will assemble on the 3d of June. Cincinnati should, therefore, be prepared to receive the distinguished strangers in a manner corresponding with her position as one of the leading cities of the Union. We have a lead to see a call circulating on Change, which position as one of the tending discussion of the mon-are pleased to see a call circulating on 'Change, which was being numerously signed, calling a public meeting to consider the question. Of the time of meeting due notice will be given, and the call, we have no doubt, will be promptly and generally responded to."

HON, GEORGE S. HOUSTON.

At a meeting of the democracy of Limestone cour ty, Alabama, held last week, the following resolution

thing among nations or cherish any other feeling to erect itself as a standard for the rest of the world, INDIRECT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH United States," says a late volume of "Annales du FOREIGN NATIONS -- SWITZERLAND.

> It is one of the fundamental laws of the Swiss confederation; expressly incorporated in the constitution of September 12, 1848, that the highest rate of import duty is to be levied on articles of luxury in- the value of Swiss commerce to France was 28,000, troduced through the frontier custom-houses, while 000 francs; in 1825 it reached 50,500,000 francs; raw materials which enter into the different branches in 1844 it went as high as 205,000,000 francs; of manufacturing industry, as well as those which in 1851 the official exhibit makes it 242,000,000 ontribute to the necessities of the people, are to be subjected to the smallest possible impost. On this subject the constitution says-article 25, section 1: Import duties raw materials for the industry of the country shall be taxed as low as possible: This shall also apply to necessary articles of food. Articles of luxury shall be subjected to the highest duties." In a country like Switzerland, containing a population of 2,400,000 souls, and embracing an area of some 15,000 square miles without a single sea- and a careless repacking, to say nothing of the export, this liberal provision is founded on just principles of civil policy, and is sanctioned by a sound interpretation of the laws of political economy. It is peculiarly favorable to the indirect trade of the United States with Switzerland, inasmuch as our exports destined for that republic generally belong to one or the other of the favored categories, while the productions of Swiss industry and skill which we import, with perhaps the single exception of watches, which pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, come under the higher schedules of the tariff of 1846. Our exports consist chiefly of raw cotton, tobacco, cereals, whalebone, tallow, salted provisions, lard, whaleoil, rice, rosin, &c., on which the duties are scarcely even nominal. American tobacco, for example, on which France and England realize every year 1,000 per cent. per annum more clear profit than all the tobacco-growers in the South, if their aggregate profits were added together-is subject in Switzerland to the nominal duty of less than threefifths of a cent per pound; and the effect of this liberal treatment of one of our leading staples, says the State Department Report on Foreign Commercial Relations, "is seen in the disproportional quantities relatively to population which are sent to these different countries. For example: France, with a population of 36,000,000, received an annual average of 15,000,000 lbs. of American tobacco during a period of three years, (1851, 1852, 1853,) which gives about one-third of a pound to each person; Great Britain, with a population of 27,000,000, received an annual average, the same period, of 25,-000,000 lbs., or nearly one pound per head; while Switzerland, with a population of 2,400,000, received more than 7,000,000 lbs., or nearly three pounds for each person." That our commercial readers may be enabled to

comprehend more thoroughly the precise character and value of our indirect trade with this interesting and prosperous republic, we have carefully, and with considerable labor, prepared, from the official documents to which we had access, the following tabular statement, exhibiting in detail, with as much accuracy as can be attained, our import trade with Switzerland during the past year, showing in separate columns the description of the merchandise, the invoice value of each class, the rate of duty to which it is subjected under the tariff act of 1846, the amount of duties on each class, and the aggregate value and duty in 1856, compared with similar re sults in 1855:

Comparative tabular statement exhibiting the character and values of Imports into the United States, from Switterland, in the indirect trade, it 1856, together with the rates of duty on-each close, and the aggregativatue and amount of duty compared, with its indiar results for 1855.

Description of merchandise.	Value.	Rates of duty ad valorem.		Amount of duty.	
Piece goods of wool and cotton,		170			130
cotton, wool, and silk, and		G.O.			
shawls of silk, &c	\$29,537		per cent.	\$8,861	
Cotton piece goods	341,137	25	**	85,284	25
Cotton hosiery	372	20	- 66		40
Silk piece goods	4,875,656	25		1,218,914	00
Silk hosiery	1,048	30	"	314	40
Manufactures of silk, unenu					
merated	30,464	25	41.	7,616	00
Raw silk	2,300	15	44	345	00
Silk bolting cloths	32,316	25	44	8,079	00
Linens	956	20	44	191	20
Wearing apparel, hats, caps, &c	223,424	30	** 1	67,027	20
Thread and insertings	396	20	- 44	79	20
Embroaderies, wilk, worsted, &c.	300,790	30	44	90,237	00
Cutlery and other manufacture-			Total Inches		
of iron and steel	28,737	30		8,621	10
Gold and silver lace, &c	104	30	- 11		20
Jewelry and gens	14,019	30	- 44	4,205	
Clocks, crystals, glass ware	THE 1883	100		The state of	
and paper	4,664	30	16	1,399	20
Watches and parts of watches		10	44	240,137	
Books and engravings	1,971	10	te	197	
Mathematical instruments	470	30	- 6	141	
Musical instruments	9.115	20	- 44	1.828	
Daguerreotype plates	7,335	30	44	2,200	
Skips tanued and dressed	22,439	20	S 44 187	4.487	
Manufactures of leather	3,317	30	44	965	
Manufactures of wood, brushes,		1	NAME OF	200	***
brooms, &c	638	30		191	40
Undressed furs	443	10	- 11		30
Manufactures of hair		25	11	806	
Mohair, verdigris, &c	4.188	20	- 11	837	
Wines and cigars		40		241	
Brandy and cordials.	426	100	- 0	420	
Cheese, &c		30	- 11	6.244	
Sandries	147	25	0.00		75
	5,505	1 5	4013	275	
Do	9,000	1	Valle III	2/0	20
Total in 1856	8,368,074	74		1,760,395	20
Total in 1855	7,778,132	Approximate.			

The preceding statement, though based upon official returns, and therefore reliable in so far as it represents the character and value of the commercial ments between the United States and Switzer. land, is by no means to be regarded as representing the full extent or the precise value of that trade during the years indicated. It is officially stated that Geneva alone exports annually to the United States 240,000 watches-an item which, at the low valuation of \$10 per watch, would of itself amount within a fraction to the entire value assigned to that article in the table. It is most likely that the whole sum of \$3,798,292, which is assigned in "Commerce and Navigation" for 1856 to France, England, Bremen, and Hamburg for watches, rightfully belongs to Switzerland, as cheap watch-making is not a branch of domestic industry in either of those countries or cities. The total value of silk piece goods imported into the United States in 1856 was, in round numbers, \$25,000,000, of which nearly \$23,000,000 is given to France and England, and \$1,838,801 to Bremen. How much of this enormous sum should be credited to Switzerland we have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy, owing to the comm freedom peculiar to the indirect trade; to the almost irremediable defects in existing legislation relative to the verification of invoices in foreign countries; and, more than any other cause, to the extension and facilities of the entrepot system in Liverpool, Bremen, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste, and other leading ports in Europe,

Surrounded by four great States-France, the German Customs Union, Austria, and the Sardinian States Switzerland must, from necessity, conduct her commercial operations either with those States or over their territories. France, in a special degree, ower much of its commercial grandeur to the proenterprising neighbor. "Not even excepting the National Hotel in Washington,

Commerce Exterieur," there is no country in the world with which France maintains a more profitable commerce." The figures which their official returns disclose exhibit an almost incredible progress. In 1787 francs; in 1855 it was nearly 3,500,000 francs; and in 1857 it can fall little short of 400,000,000 francs. So rapid, and at the same time so enorm an increase in the trade of two such countries, is without a parallel. And strange, yet true, every nackage of Swiss merchandise destined for the United States, and every bale of American cotton shipped for Switzerland, is subject, when in transi across French territory, to an officious overhauling pense, delay, and inconvenience incident to this arbitrary "right of search," by irresponsible custom house subordinates, totally repugnant to every sen timent of neighborly kindness or commercial liberality. A reciprocity treaty between this now mighty empire and its more unostentatious, though not less prosperous neighbor, would contribute more to the real commercial prosperity of France in ten years than all her prohibitions and restrictions have ac-

## DEPARTMENT NEWS

complished since the days of her Berlin and Milan

Notice to Mariners.-The following notice to mariner has been received from R. C. Murphy, esq., United States consul at Shanghai, China:

With reference to a notification from this office, dated With reference to a normosation from this office, dated 27th October, 1855, notice is hereby given that a tower has been erected on the south shore of the Yangtsze Keang at Kew Toan. It is a plain structure of brick, painted red and white. Its height is 70 feet.

It bears from the light vessel N. 63 deg. west, distance

The trees upon Block-House Island bear from it N. 15

The trees upon Block-House Island bear from it N. 15 deg. west, distance 8 miles.

The light vessel is moored in 4½ fathoms at low water, and bears N. by W. ½ W. from Gutzlaff island, from which she is distant 23 miles, and I mile from the southern spit of the north bank. Ships leaving Gutzlaff bearing S. by E., distance 15 miles, should steer a north-westerly course. On making the light vessel bearing N.W., they should steer so as to pass her on the starboard hand, not bringing her to the southward of west. After passing her, they should not bring her to the southward of S. E. by E. ½ E., miking dua allocence for the setting of the tides over the north bank. When about sinking her hull, the tower will be seen, and the course prescribed by Capt. Collison's directions can then by followed. Capt. Collison's directions can then by followed.

When a vessel is observed running into danger, a gu
is fired from the light vessel to attract attention, and th

signal of the course that should be steered is then ex-hibited. A ship's signal lamp is shown on board from sunset to sunrise.

A meteorological register and tide table are kept by the

master of the light vessel, copies of which can be had grati-on application at this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Appointments.-J. N. Oliver has been appointed to a sec

and-class clerkship in the office of the Solicitor of the Freasury, in place of C. C. Anderson, resigned. J. H. Crawford has been appointed to a first-class clerk-ship in the Sixth Auditor's office, in place of John N. Oliver, promoted.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The Diograms Balatus .- Mr. W. D. Breckinridge.

Sovanstown, Baltimore county, Maryland, in a letter t he Commissioner of Patents, states that his success in the ultivation of the Dioscorea Batatus was highly flattering He planted last year, about the middle of May, in strong leamy soil, about thirty sets of old tubers. Abou the latter end of November he dug up all but six, which he examined about a week ago and found them all sound and the crowns of three had started into growth abou me inch. The most of the tubers that he took up in the fall were club-shaped, few of them flat or palmated, and two of them weighed a little over one pound each. He stored them away in a dry cellar beside his Mercer potatoes, where they kept plump and sound up to the present time. In the writer's opinion, it is a very easy process t multiply this yam, either by cutting off the vines during the summer, by sections of the tubers in the spring, or by the pseudo tubers collected from the stems in the fall, t any extent. The greatest drawback to its cultivation i the great labor it takes to get the tubers out of the ground, some of his having gone down two feet into the

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Resignation. - Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick Horner, ir., resigned his commission yesterday

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The democratic State convention of Virginia, to nominate a candidate for attorney general, assembled at Richmond on Wednesday last. J. Randolph Tucker, esq., was nominated on the first ballot. The Richmond Enquirer says :

"The democratic convention which assembled yester-day was most respectable in number and character. The finest spirit of harmony universally prevailed. We have merely time to say that, on the first ballot, J. R. Tucker, esq., of Frederick, was nominated as the candidate for at-torney general, and his nomination was immediately made manimous. While much diversity of santiment was torney general, and his nomination was immediately made unanimous. While much diversity of sentiment was manifested in a choice between so many eminent members of the bar, so soon as a choice was made every one cheerfully yielded his hearty assent to the action of the convention. Of Mr. Tucker's election we have not the least doubt. He is too well known throughout Virginia for us to pass a word of culcey upon his talents, virtues, and genuine political integrity. Although very young, he has made his mark upon public history; and his triumphant election and faithful discharge of the duties of his new and honorable office will wind new laurels around his brow."

We clip the following from the San Francisco Her-

A Buck-horn Chair for the President .- On Saturday we saw a great curiosity in the shape of a chair made en-tirely of elk antlem, and designed as a present to James Buchanan, President of the United States. It arrived Buchanan, President of the United States. It arrived here on Saturday afternoon on the steamer Goliah. It was made in the northern part of Humboldt county, by Seth Kinman, a hunter, who has arrived with it in this city, en route for Washington. It is mainly composed of four massive buck horns, with the antlers branching as appropriately as if the whole affair were the work of a carver. The two largest horns compose the hind legs and back, and they incline backwards very gracefully at the top and meet together, so as to form an arch. The two other horns compose the fore-legs and sides, and extend back so as to lap on and firmly fasten in the forks of the back part. The feet are original; instead of taking old antlers, the hunter "brought down" the largest living back part. The feet are original; instead of taking old antilers, the hunter "brought down" the largest living bucks, and cut the horns out of their heads with about three inches of bone attached. This bone is solid and white as ivory, and the ends on which the chair rests are formed into the shape of deer's hoofs. The rounds or while is rooy, and the class of which the chair resistance formed into the shape of deer's hoofs. The rounds or rungs are made of straight pieces of horn, and so neatly jointed that there is no outward evidence of it. The small horns, which project from every part of the chair, have their points polished like ivory. The seat is of white buckskin, prepared expressly for it by the maker.

The attorney general of Indiana has given his opinion that Senators Bright and Fitch were duly and onstitutionally elected by the Indiana legislature.

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia, received vesterday, says : J. M. B. Petriken, esq., member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, died at verbial industry and superior mechanical skill of its Harrisburg to-day from a disease contracted at the OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE. Panis, April 27, 1857

At this time, when affairs in China excite public ention in the United States, as well as in France an England, it is interesting to know what kind of a man France places at the head of her squadron in the Chin seas. Clothed, as he is, with extraordinary powers, it ndispensable that he should add other high qualifies to those of a naval commander. Thanks to a frich who is remembered at Washington with the esteem de as well to his personal character as to the position which he held white residing there—thanks, also, to a you naval officer who has served with distinction under Re-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly—I can give respecting latter a few authentic biographical details which will able my readers to judge of his eminent fitness for such

As commander of the naval batteries before Schastor Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly has wen one of the map popular names in the French navy. But comparative w persons are aware of the uninterrupted series of vices which he has rendered, or of the remarkable as various qualities which are combined in his character. Entering the navy in 1827, M. Rigault de Genou served successively under Admirals Lalande, Roussin, and Casy. Thus, at the outset of his career, he had the adva-

struction, and speedily earned among his fellow-officer out, working, and management of a ship.

In these early years he shared in the expedition to Al giers, was present at the brilliant entry of the Tagus, and participated gloriously in the taking of Ancona, whose

tage of obtaining under such tuition the most solid nava

Appointed in 1839 to the command of the brig Sm Appointed in 1839 to the command of the brig Ser-prise on the coast of Spain, his intelligent activity and perfect tact were duly appreciated during the civil true oles which at that period desolated the peninsula. 1843 he was ordered to command the sloop Victorieus Proceeding to China, he assisted there at the treaties peace, and various other events, which signalized the clos of the command of Admiral Cécile and that of Commodore Lapierre. He was on the point of returning to Franc after a most laborious and happily-conducted campaign when the Victorieuse was lost, as well as the Gloine the coast of Corea, in consequence of errors in the charts and of the violence of currents, on which it was imposble to calculate. In these circumstances, Captain Rigard evinced the most enduring energy and perfect sang-free by his attitude and language he powerfully sustained the spirits of the crews, who were detained two months on a lesert island in the most painful uncertainty as to the fate of crafts which had been despatched to Shanghai

earch of assistance. Returning to France in 1848, Captain Rigault, after performing for a time the duties of aid-de-camp to the Minister of the Navy, was ordered to the steam-frigate Vanban, on board of which he cruised off the coasts of the Mediterranean, and at the same time commanded in French forces in Greece. He next commanded the screw ship Charlemagne, and, after fitting her for sea, convey o Constantinople the French ambassador.

But the eastern war was soon to break out. Admini Hamelin, appointed to the command of the squadron, called on Captain Rigauit de Genouilly to act as his flacaptain. To be chosen flag-captain, under such circum tances, by such a man as Admiral Hamelin, is sufficient evidence of personal merit, and events amply justified the choice. Amidst the various difficulties which the squal-ron of the Black sea had to undergo, the Ville de Paris was constantly remarked for the accuracy with which she was worked, her perfect order, and the discipline of her

Soon after the battle of Alma, the French army before Sebastopol discovered the insufficiency of the ordinar siege artillery, and appealed to the heavy guns of the navy, as well as to the skill of its gunners. Admiral Hamelin at once designated his flag-captain for the comnand of the seamen disembarked.

Well-fitted as the career of Captain Rigault had a ready been, there is no doubt that the siege of Sebastopi forms its most striking episode. On this vast theatre all witnessed with emulation the development of his capacity, his courage, his perfect coolness, and especially that indomitable energy which neither sickness, nor obstacle, nor even delays, could ever overcome, and which constattes the most prominent trait in his character.

After this brief sketch of his military character, a few

vords will complete the portrait of the man himself. Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly is about fifty year of age. He is of large stat ire, and has that imposing it which is imparted by habits of command under difficult circumstances. All who come in contact with him are delighted to find that he is full of information, set off by a rare facility of expression. Far, however, from being disposed to abuse this natural gift of carrying persuasion to the hearts of those who listen to him, he is, at the

same time, reserved, discreet, and sincere. Thus, all the qualities of a commander-in-chief are to the highest degree united in Rear Admiral Rigault of Genouilly. Whether it be requisite to negotiate

BOOK NOTICES

Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical. Bt Mrs. Jameson. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For all by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

A delightful work by one of the most delightful English writers. Mrs. Jameson has hosts of admirers a this side of the Atlantic; and her Characteristics Vomen-particularly the women of Shakspeare-w favorably compare with some of her best productions. a subject in which she is perfectly at home.

Mustrated School History of the United States and the adjoint parts of America, from the earliest discoveries to the prost time. By G. P. Quackenboss, A. M. New York: B. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Was-ington.

This work has been prepared with great care, and is nost valuable addition to the educational works of the

The Life of Charlotte Bronte, author of Jane Eyre. By Ms. E. C. Gaskell; two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washing The press on both sides of the Atlantic have saids

much about this work, and have quoted so liberally from its intensely-interesting pages, that there is nothing left for us to do beyond the simple announcement of its receipt by our enterprising booksellers Messrs. Taylor The work is very handsomely got up, and mbellished with a likeness of the author of Jane Eyre he most gifted Englishwoman of the present century. We are also indebted to Messrs. Taylor & Maury h

copies of "Two Years Ago," "The Story of a Pocket Bible," and "The World's Own," already noticed in ou

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by J. Shillington, Washington.

Housekeepers owe an obligation to Miss Leslie for la New Cookery Book, being the only new work on the subject published by that lady for the last twenty year. It embraces seven hundred pages, strongly bound, in our large duodecimo volume. Every receipt is "alike pratical and practicable," and the book contains at least a thousand of them.

Mr. Shillington places us under additional obligation for the second volume of Col. Benton's Digest of the Debates of Congress.

A woman arrested in Liverpool for an assault committed upon a neighbor affords a striking instance of reclessly early marriages. She is the wife of Patrick Case, a tailor. They reside in Donglas-Terrace, Wigan. He forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and she mannths. Since that fine she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fiften children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifted years of! Wednesday week, is the mother of two children, the eld x of whom is nearly two years of age, she having marife! earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Case is therefixe, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.